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L3 ANSWER 1 OF 1 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

AN 1999-522785 [44] WPIDS

DNN N1999-388873 DNC C1999-153704

TI Bi axial orientation polyester film for recording media - contains aluminum hydroxide particles of specific size and length.

DC A23 A85 E33 L03 P73

PA (TORA) TORAY IND INC

CYC 1

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ADT JP 11228711 A JP 1998-31264 19980213

PRAI JP 1998-31264 19980213

AN 1999-522785 [44] WPIDS

AB JP 11228711 A UPAB: 19991026

NOVELTY - The polyester film contains 0.005-3 wt.% of aluminum hydroxide particles whose length and size are 0.05-10 mu m and 1-50 nm respectively.

USE - For recording media as magnetic material.

ADVANTAGE - The film has improved antiwear property.

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(54) [発明の名称] 二軸配向ポリエステルフィルム

(57)【要約】

【解決手段】 太さが1~50nm、長さが0.05~10μmである水酸化アルミニウム粒子を0.005~3重量%含有する二軸配向ボリエステルフィルム。【効果】 本発明の二軸配向ボリエステルフィルムは特定形状の水酸化アルミニウム粒子を用い、粒子の太さ、長さを規定したので優れた耐摩耗性を得ることができた。また、磁気記録媒体用として良好な特性を得ることができる。

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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 太さが1~50nm、長さが0.05~ 10 μmである水酸化アルミニウム粒子を0.005~ 3 重量%含有することを特徴とする二軸配向ポリエステ ルフィルム.

【請求項2】 太さが1~50nm、長さが0.05以 上1μm未満である水酸化アルミニウム粒子を0.00 5~3重量%含有することを特徴とする請求項1記載の 二軸配向ボリエステルフィルム。

【請求項3】 太さが1~50nm、長さが1~10μ 10 mである水酸化アルミニウム粒子を0.005~3重量 %含有することを特徴とする請求項1記載の二軸配向ボ リエステルフィルム。

【請求項4】 請求項1~3のいずれかに記載のフィル ム層を少なくとも1層有する積層フィルムであることを 特徴とする二軸配向ボリエステルフィルム。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、二軸配向ポリエス テルフィルムに関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】二軸配向ポリエステルフィルムとして は、酸化アルミニウム粒子を含有した二軸配向ポリエス テルフィルムが知られている(例えば特開昭62-43 450号公報)。また、二軸配向ポリエステルフィルム としては、積層フィルムが知られている(例えば特開平 2-77431号公報)。

[0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、上記従 来の二軸配向ポリエステルフィルムでは、ボリエステル 30 フィルムの搬送性と、磁気記録媒体としたときの電磁変 換特性が向上したが、粒子が脱落した際にポリエステル フィルムの表面に傷が入り粉が発生する問題、さらに磁 気テープとした場合にその粉のために信号が欠落すると いった問題があった。また、積層厚みと含有粒子粒径の 関係を規定してフィルム表面突起高さの均一化をはか り、磁気記録媒体とした場合の電磁変換特性が向上した が、さらなる高密度磁気記録媒体とした場合に、より粒 子が脱落しにくい特性が求められるようになってきてい る。本発明はかかる課題を解決し、特に耐摩耗性に優れ 40 る二軸配向ポリエステルフィルムを提供することを目的 とする。

[0004]

【課題を解決するための手段】この目的に沿う本発明の 二軸配向ポリエステルフィルムは、太さが1~50n m、長さがO. 05~10 µmである水酸化アルミニウ ム粒子を0.005~3重量%含有することを特徴とす る.

[0005]

ィルムを構成するポリエステルとしては、特に限定され ないが、ポリエチレンテレフタレート (PET)、ポリ (エチレン-2,6-ナフタレンジカルボキシレート) (PEN) が好ましい、なお、本発明の目的を阻害しな い範囲内で、2種以上のポリマを混合してもよいし、共 重合ポリマを用いてもよい。また、本発明の目的を阻害 しない範囲内で酸化防止剤、熱安定剤、紫外線吸収剤な どの添加剤が通常添加される程度添加されていてもよ

【0006】本発明の二軸配向ポリエステルフィルム は、耐摩耗性の点から水酸化アルミニウム粒子を含有す る必要がある。本発明で用いる水酸化アルミニウム粒子 は、アルミニウム水和物であり、通常ベーマイトと呼ば れるものであるが、これに限定されるものでない。本発 明の目的を阻害しない範囲で該粒子に不純物が含有され ていてもかまわない。該粒子の含有量は耐摩耗性の点か 60.005~3重量%、好ましくは0.01~2重量 %、さらに好ましくは0.05~1重量%である。該粒 子の太さは、耐摩耗性の点から1~50nm、好ましく は3~30 nmである。また粒子の長さは0.05~1 Qμmが好ましいが、使用目的、適用用途に応じて、例 えば磁気記録媒体用としては0.05~1μm、また例 えば高級紙代替用としては1~10µmのものが好まし く用いられる。

【0007】本発明の水酸化アルミニウム粒子を含有す る二軸配向ボリエステルフィルム(以下、A層とする) は単層フィルムでもよいが、耐摩耗性の点から、複数層 有する積層フィルムとしてもよい。A層の厚みは特に限 定されないが、耐摩耗性の点から0.01~3.0μ m. 好ましくは0.05~2.0μm、さらに好ましく は $0.1\sim 1.5 \mu m$ である。積層構成の場合、少なく とも1層の主たる成分がPETであればよく、他の層は 特に限定されないがポリエステルが好ましく例示され る.ポリエステルとしては特に限定されないが、PET またはPENを主たる成分とするポリマが好ましい。積 層方法は溶融状態での共押出法でも、またコーティング 法でもよい。

【0008】本発明の二軸配向ポリエステルフィルムの A層厚みもとA層に含有する水酸化アルミニウム粒子の 平均粒径dの関係は特に限定されないが、5d≤t≤5 00 d、好ましくは10 d≤t≤300 dの場合に、特 に耐摩耗性が良好となる。

【〇〇〇9】本発明の二軸配向ポリエステルフィルム (積層フィルムの場合はA層)に木酸化アルミニウム粒 子以外の粒子を含有していてもかまわない。その場合、 平均粒径は特に限定されないが、0.05~1.0μ m. 好ましくは $0.1\sim0.8\mu m$ 、含有量は特に限定 されないが0.05~1.0重量%である。かかる粒子 としては、炭酸カルシウム、アルミナ、シリカ、ケイ酸 【発明の実施の形態】本発明の二軸配向ポリエステルフ 50 アルミニウム、リン酸カルシウム、酸化チタン、有機粒

子等から選ばれる粒子が好ましく例示される。これらの 粒子を複数併用して用いてもよい。

【0010】また、A層以外のフィルム層(以下、B層とする)に水酸化アルミニウム粒子以外の粒子を含有していてもかまわない。この場合も平均粒径は0.05~1.0μm、含有量は0.05~1.0重量%であるのが好ましい。かかる粒子としては炭酸カルシウム、アルミナ、シリカ、ケイ酸アルミニウム、リン酸カルシウム、酸化チタン、有機粒子等から選ばれる粒子が好ましく例示される。

【0011】本発明の二軸配向ボリエステルフィルムは、磁気記録媒体用、包装用、プリペイドカード等のカード用等、用途は特に限定されない。特に高出力が要求されるデジタルビデオテープ用二軸配向ボリエステルフィルムとしても好ましく用いることができる。また、本発明の二軸配向ボリエステルフィルムは、コンピュータ用等のデータストレージ用にも好ましく用いることができる。

【0012】次に本発明の二軸配向ポリエステルフィルムの好ましい製造方法を示し説明するが、これに限定されるものではない。

【0013】まずフィルムを構成するPETに粒子を含有せしめる方法としては、ジオール成分であるエチレングリコールにスラリーの形で分散させ、このエチレングリコールを所定のジカルボン酸成分と重合するのが好ましい。また粒子の水スラリーをベント式2軸混練押出機を用いて、所定のPETベレットと混合し練り込む方法も有効である。

【0014】粒子の含有量を調節する方法としては、上記方法で高濃度マスターを作っておき、それを製膜時に 30粒子を実質的に含有しないポリマーで希釈して粒子含有量を調節する方法が有効である。

【0015】次に、粒子を所定量含有するペレットを必要に応じて乾燥したのち、公知の溶融押出機に供給し、スリット状のダイからシート状に押出し、キャスティングロール上で冷却固化させて未延伸フィルムを作る。なお、必要に応じ複数の押出し機、複数のマニホールドまたは合流ブロックを用いて溶融状態のポリエステルを積層する。

【0016】次にこの未延伸フィルムを二軸延伸し、二軸配向させる。延伸方法としては、逐次二軸延伸法または同時二軸延伸法を用いることができる。最初に長手方向、次に幅方向の延伸を行なう逐次二軸延伸法を用い、長手方向の延伸を3段階以上に分けて、縦延伸温度80~150℃、総挺延伸倍率3.0~6.0倍、縦延伸速度5,000~50,000%/分の範囲で行なうのが好ましく例示される。幅方向の延伸方法としてはテンターを用いす方法が好ましく、延伸温度80~150℃、幅方向延伸店率は場合により報倍率より大きく4.0~7.0倍。幅方向の延伸速度1,000~20,000%/分の範囲で行なう

のが好ましい。さらに必要に応じて、再縦延伸、再横延伸を行なう。その場合の延伸条件としては長手方向の延伸は90~180℃、延伸倍率1.1~2.0倍、幅方向の延伸方法としてはテンターを用いる方法が好ましく、延伸温度90~180℃、幅方向延伸倍率は1.1

【0017】次にこの二軸配向フィルムを熱処理する。 この場合の熱処理温度は170~220℃、特に170 ~210℃で時間は0.5~60秒の範囲が好適であ 10 る。

~2.0で行なうのが好ましい。

【0018】 [物性の測定方法ならびに効果の評価方法] 本発明の特性値の測定方法並びに効果の評価方法は次のとおりである。

【0019】(1)粒子の平均粒径、太さ、長さフィルム断面を透過型電子顕微鏡(TEM)を用い、1万倍以上の倍率で観察する。TEMの切片厚さは約100mとし、場所を変えて100視野以上測定した。【0020】各視野において、平均粒径は体積等価平均径から算出、太さは任意の10点について枝分かれした最出、また、長さは任意の10点について枝分かれした最

【0021】(2)粒子の含有量 ポリマは溶解し粒子は溶解させない溶媒を選択し、粒子 をポリマから遠心分離し、粒子の全体重量に対する比率 (重量%)をもって粒子含有量とする。場合によっては 赤外分光法の併用も有効である。

【0022】(3)フィルム積層厚み

も長いものについて数平均から算出した。

2次イオン質量分析装置、X線光電子分光法、赤外分光 法、あるいはコンフォーカル顕敞鏡などで粒子濃度の深 さ分布を測定する。表面を基準とし、深さ方向で極大値 を得た後、その極大値の1/2となる深さを積層厚みと 定義した。また、粒子濃度の深さ分布からでなく、フィ ルムの断面観察あるいは薄膜段差測定器等によっても決 定することができる。

【0023】(4)耐摩耗性

フィルムを 1/2インチ幅にスリットしたものをテープ 走行性試験機を使用してガイドビン (表面粗度Ral00nm)上を走行させる (走行速度300m/分、走行 回数1回、巻き付け角60°、走行張力60g)。この 時フィルムに入った傷を顕微鏡で観察し幅2.5 μ m以上の傷がテープ幅あたり3本未満は0、3~10本未満は0、10本以上は0とり定した。

[0024]

【実施例】次に実施例に基づき、本発明の実施態様を説明する。

【0025】実施例1および2

水酸化アルミニウム粒子のエチレングリコールスラリー を用意し、テレフタル酸ジメチルとエチレングリコール からエステル交換反応、重縮合反応を行いPETを合成 50 し、PETの粒子ペレットを得た。

【0026】この粒子ペレットと実質的に粒子を含有し ないPETポリマペレットを混合し、180℃で8時間 減圧乾燥(3Torr)した後、ポリマA:水酸化アルミニ ウム粒子0.3重量%含有ポリマ、ポリマB:0.8μ m径炭酸カルシウム粒子0.05重量%含有ポリマをそ れぞれ押出機1、押出機2に供給しそれぞれ280℃、 280℃で溶融した。これらのボリマを濾過した後、矩 形合流部にて2層積層とした(A/B)。

【0027】これを静電印加キャスト法を用いて表面温 化し、未延伸フィルムを作った。この時、それぞれの押 出機の吐出量を調節し総厚さ、およびA層の厚さを調節 した.

【0028】この未延伸フィルムを温度95℃にて長手 方向に3.5倍延伸した。この延伸は2組ずつのロール の周速差で、3段階で行なった。この一軸延伸フィルム* *をテンターを用いて100℃で幅方向に3.6倍延伸し た。このフィルムを定長下で200℃にて3秒間熱処理 し、総厚さ11μm、A層厚さ1.0μmの二軸配向ボ リエステルフィルムを得た。

【0029】この二軸配向ポリエステルフィルムの特性 は第1表に示したとおりであり、耐摩耗性は良好であっ

【0030】比較例1および2

実施例1と同様にして、粒子の種類、含有量等を変更し 度25℃のキャスティング・ドラムに巻きつけて冷却固 10 た二軸配向ポリエステルフィルムを得た。表1に示すよ うに本発明範囲の二軸配向ポリエステルフィルムは耐磨 耗性が良好であるが、そうでないものは耐摩耗性が良好 でないことがわかる。

[0031]

【表1】

	粒子型 含有型(wt%)	粒子の 太さ(n m) 扱さ(μ m)	フィルム領域 A個駆み(μm)	耐麻耗性
立路例 1	水腔化アルミニウム 0.3	1 0 2. 5	A/B 1. 0	0
卖施例 2	水酸化アルミニウム 0.3	10	A/B 1. 0	0
比较别 1	水砂化アルミニウム 0.3	10	A/B 1.0	×
比 读例 2	シリカ 0.3	100	A/B 1. 0	×

[0032]

【発明の効果】本発明の二軸配向ポリエステルフィルム は特定形状の水酸化アルミニウム粒子を用い、粒子の太※

※さ、長さを規定したので優れた耐摩耗性を得ることがで きた。また、磁気記録媒体用として良好な特性を得るこ とができる。

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(54) BIAXIALLY-ORIENTED POLYESTER FILM

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain the subject film especially having excellent wear resistance, by contg. a specific amt. of

aluminum hydroxide particles with a specified particle size. SOLUTION: A biaxially oriented polyester film contains 0.005-3 wt.% of aluminum hydroxide particles having thicknesses of 1-50 nm and lengths of 0.05-10 μm. The aluminum hydroxide particles, depending on the applied use, e.g. in a magnetic recording media use, have pref. thicknesses of 1-50 nm and lengths of 0.05-1 μm, or, in a high grade paper substitute use, have pref. thicknesses of 1-50 nm and lengths of 1-10 μ,. An aluminum hydroxide particle to be used is of an aluminum hydrate, generally called boehmite, but is not limited to this substance. This biaxially-oriented polyester film contg. aluminum hydroxide particles can be used as not only a single layer film, but also a laminated film contg. at least one layer of this film.

LEGAL STATUS

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CLAIMS

[Claim 1] Biaxial orientation polyester film characterized by containing the aluminum-hydroxide particle whose length a size is

[Claim 2] Biaxial orientation polyester film according to claim 1 characterized by containing the aluminum-hydroxide particle whose length a size is 1-50nm and is 0.05 or more micrometers [less than 1] 0.005 to 3% of the weight.

[Claim 3] Biaxial orientation polyester film according to claim 1 characterized by containing the aluminum-hydroxide particle whose length a size is 1-50nm and is 1-10 micrometers 0.005 to 3% of the weight.

[Claim 4] Biaxial orientation polyester film characterized by being the laminated film which has at least one layer of film layers according to claim 1 to 3.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] this invention relates to biaxial orientation polyester film.

[Description of the Prior Art] As biaxial orientation polyester film, the biaxial orientation polyester film containing the aluminum-oxide particle is known (for example, JP,62-43450,A). Moreover, the laminated film is known as biaxial orientation polyester film (for example, JP,2-77431,A).

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] however, the electromagnetism when considering as the conveyance nature and the magnetic-recording medium of polyester film in the above-mentioned conventional biaxial orientation polyester film -- although the transfer characteristic improved, when a particle dropped out, there were a problem which a blemish enters on the surface of polyester film, and powder generates, and a problem that a signal was missing for the powder when it considers as a magnetic tape further moreover, the electromagnetism at the time of specifying the relation between laminating thickness and content particle particle size, achieving equalization of film surface salient height, and considering as a magnetic-recording medium although the transfer characteristic improved, when it considers as the further high-density magnetic-recording medium, the property that a particle cannot drop out more easily is searched for increasingly this invention solves this technical problem and it aims at offering the biaxial orientation polyester film which is excellent in especially abrasion resistance.

[Means for Solving the Problem] The biaxial orientation polyester film of this invention in alignment with this purpose is characterized by a size containing the aluminum-hydroxide particle 1-50nm and whose length are 0.05-10 micrometers 0.005 to 3% of the weight.

[Embodiments of the Invention] Especially as polyester which constitutes the biaxial orientation polyester film of this invention, although not limited, a polyethylene terephthalate (PET) and poly (ethylene -2, 6-naphthalene dicarboxy rate) (PEN) are desirable. In addition, within limits which do not check the purpose of this invention, two or more sorts of polymers may be mixed, and a copolymerization polymer may be used. Moreover, within limits which do not check the purpose of this invention, it may usually be added and grade addition of the additives, such as an antioxidant, a thermostabilizer, and an ultraviolet ray absorbent, may be carried out.

[0006] The biaxial orientation polyester film of this invention needs to contain an aluminum-hydroxide particle from a wear-resistant point. Although the aluminum-hydroxide particle used by this invention is an aluminum hydrate and is usually called boehmite, it is not limited to this. The impurity may contain to this particle in the range which does not check the purpose of this invention. The content of this particle is 0.05 - 1 % of the weight still more preferably 0.01 to 2% of the weight preferably 0.005 to 3% of the weight from a wear-resistant point. 1-50nm of sizes of this particle is 3-30nm preferably from a wear-resistant point. Moreover, although the length of a particle has desirable 0.05-10 micrometers, as an object for magnetic-recording media, a 1-10-micrometer thing is preferably used as for example, 0.05-1 micrometer and an object for a high-class newspaper alternative, corresponding to the purpose of use and an application use.

[0007] Although a monolayer film is sufficient as the biaxial orientation polyester film (it considers as a A horizon hereafter) containing the aluminum-hydroxide particle of this invention, it is good also as a laminated film which it has two or more layers from a wear-resistant point. Although especially the thickness of a A horizon is not limited, 0.05-2.0-micrometer 0.01-3.0 micrometers are 0.1-1.5 micrometers still more preferably preferably from a wear-resistant point. In laminating composition, that the main component of at least one layer should just be PET, although especially other layers are not limited, polyester is illustrated preferably. Although not limited especially as polyester, the polymer which uses PET or PEN as a main component is desirable. The co-extruding method and the coating method in a melting state are sufficient as the laminating method. [0008] although especially the relation between A bed-depth t of the biaxial orientation polyester film of this invention and the mean particle diameter d of the aluminum-hydroxide particle contained in a A horizon is not limited -- 5d<=t<= -- in the case of 10 d<=t<=300d, 500d especially of abrasion resistance becomes good preferably

[0009] You may contain particles other than an aluminum-hydroxide particle in the biaxial orientation polyester film (in the case of a laminated film, it is a A horizon) of this invention. In this case, 0.05-1.0 micrometers, although especially a mean particle diameter is not limited, although 0.1-0.8 micrometers and especially a content are not limited, they are 0.05 - 1.0 % of the weight preferably. As this particle, the particle chosen from a calcium carbonate, an alumina, a silica, an aluminum silicate, calcium phosphate, titanium oxide, an organic particle, etc. is illustrated preferably. Two or more these particles may be used together, and may be used.

[0010] Moreover, you may contain particles other than an aluminum-hydroxide particle in film layers other than a A horizon (it considers as a B horizon hereafter). It is desirable that a mean particle diameter is 0.05-1.0 micrometers, and a content is 0.05-1.0% of the weight also in this case. The particle chosen from a calcium carbonate, an alumina, a silica, an aluminum silicate, calcium phosphate, titanium oxide, an organic particle, etc. as this particle is illustrated preferably.

[0011] Especially uses, such as objects for cards, such as an object for magnetic-recording media, an object for packing, and a prepaid card, are not limited for the biaxial orientation polyester film of this invention. It can use preferably also as biaxial orientation polyester film for digital videotapes with which especially high power is demanded. Moreover, the biaxial orientation polyester film of this invention can be preferably used for the data storage for computers etc.

[0012] Next, although the desirable manufacture method of the biaxial orientation polyester film of this invention is shown and explained, it is not limited to this.

[0013] It is desirable to distribute the ethylene glycol which is a diol component in the form of a slurry as a method of making PET which constitutes a film first containing a particle, and to carry out the polymerization of this ethylene glycol to a predetermined dicarboxylic-acid component. Moreover, the method of mixing with a predetermined PET pellet and scouring the water slurry of a particle using a vent formula biaxial kneading extruder, is also effective.

[0014] The method of making the high concentration master by the above-mentioned method, diluting it with the polymer which does not contain a particle substantially at the time of film production as a method of adjusting the content of a particle, and adjusting a particle content is effective.

[0015] Next, after drying the pellet which carries out specified quantity content of the particle if needed, a well-known melting extruder is supplied, it extrudes in the shape of a sheet from a slit-like die, cooling solidification is carried out on the CAS teens growl, and a unstretched film is made. In addition, the laminating of the polyester of a melting state is carried out using two or more extruders, two or more manifolds, or a unification block if needed.

[0016] Next, biaxial stretching of this unstretched film is carried out, and it carries out biaxial orientation. As the extension method, a biaxial-stretching method or a simultaneous biaxial-stretching method can be used serially. Dividing extension of a longitudinal direction more than a three-stage, and performing it using the serial biaxial-stretching method which performs a longitudinal direction first and next extends the cross direction, in the vertical extension temperature of 80-150 degrees C, the 3.0 longitudinal direction first and next extends the cross direction, in the vertical extension temperature of 80-150 degrees C, the 3.0 longitudinal direction first and next extends the crosswise extension method is desirable, and, as for the extension illustrated preferably. The method using a tenter as the crosswise extension method is desirable, and, as for the extension temperature of 80-150 degrees C, and crosswise draw magnification, it is desirable that a case performs in 4.0 to 7.0 times, and the 1,000 - 20,000% range for /of crosswise extension speed more greatly than longitudinal magnification. Furthermore, re-length extension and re-horizontal extension are performed if needed. As extension conditions in that case, extension of a longitudinal direction has 90-180 degrees C, 1.1 to 2.0 times as many draw magnification as this, and a desirable method of using a tenter as the crosswise extension method, and, as for the extension temperature of 90-180 degrees C, and crosswise draw magnification, it

is desirable to carry out by 1.1-2.0. [0017] Next, this biaxial oriented film is heat-treated. The heat treatment temperature in this case has the range suitable for especially time for 0.5 - 60 seconds of 170-220 degrees C at 170-210 degrees C.

[0018] The measuring method of the weighted solidity of an evaluation method] this invention of an effect and the evaluation method of an effect are as follows at the measuring method row of [physical properties.

[0019] (1) Observe the mean particle diameter of a particle, a size, and a length film cross section for the scale factor of 10,000 times or more using a transmission electron microscope (transverse electromagnetic). Intercept thickness of transverse electromagnetic was set to about 100nm, changed the place, and measured it 100 or more visual fields.

[0020] In each visual field, it computed from the number average about the longest thing that branched about ten points with calculation and length arbitrary from a number average about ten points with a mean particle diameter arbitrary [calculation and a size] from a volume equivalent pitch diameter.

[0021] (2) Dissolve the content polymer of a particle, and a particle chooses the solvent in which it is not made to dissolve, and from a polymer, carry out centrifugal separation of the particle and it makes it a particle content with the ratio (% of the weight) to the whole particle weight. Depending on the case, combined use of an infrared spectroscopy is also effective.

[0022] (3) Measure the depth distribution of particle concentration under a secondary film laminating thickness ion mass spectroscope, X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy, an infrared spectroscopy, or a KONFOKARU microscope. After obtaining the maximal value in the depth direction on the basis of a front face, the depth used as one half of the maximal value was defined as laminating thickness. Moreover, it is not from the depth distribution of particle concentration, and cross-section observation of a film or a thin film level difference measuring instrument can determine.

[0023] (4) Run what carried out the slit of the wear-resistant film to 1/2 inch width of face a guide pin (surface roughness Ra100nm) top using a tape performance-traverse testing machine (a part for /and the one number of times of a run of the travel speed of 300m, the contact angle of 60 degrees, run tension of 60g). The blemish which went into the film at this time was observed under the microscope, O and less than 3-10 judged with **, and, less than as for three per tape width of face, the blemish with a width of face of 2.5 micrometers or more judged ten or more to be x.

[Example] Next, the embodiment of this invention is explained based on an example.

[0025] The ethylene glycol slurry of an example 1 and 2 aluminum-hydroxide particle was prepared, the ester exchange reaction and the polycondensation reaction were performed from a dimethyl terephthalate and ethylene glycol, PET was compounded, and the particle pellet of PET was obtained.

[0026] The polymer A after mixing this particle pellet and the PET polymer pellet which does not contain a particle substantially and carrying out reduced pressure drying (3Torr) at 180 degrees C for 8 hours: The 0.3 % of the weight content polymer of aluminum-hydroxide particles and the 0.05 % of the weight content polymer of diameter calcium-carbonate particles of B:0.8 micrometers of polymers were supplied to the extruder 1 and the extruder 2, respectively, and it fused at 280 degrees C and 280 degrees C, respectively. After ****(ing) these polymers, it considered as the two-layer laminating in the rectangle unification section (A/B).

[0027] This was twisted around the casting drum of 25 degrees C of skin temperatures using the electrostatic impression cast method, cooling solidification was carried out, and the unstretched film was made. At this time, the discharge quantity of each extruder was adjusted and the total thickness and A layer thickness were adjusted.

[0028] This unstretched film was extended 3.5 times to the longitudinal direction at the temperature of 95 degrees C. This extension is the peripheral-speed difference of every 2 sets of rolls, and was performed by the three-stage. This uniaxial stretched film was extended crosswise 3.6 times at 100 degrees C using the tenter. This film was heat-treated for 3 seconds at 200 degrees C under fixed-length, and biaxial orientation polyester film with 11 micrometers [in the total thickness] and a A-horizon thickness of 1.0 micrometers was obtained.

[0029] The property of this biaxial orientation polyester film was as having been shown in the 1st table, and abrasion resistance was good.

[0030] The biaxial orientation polyester film which changed the kind of particle, the content, etc. was obtained like the example 1 of comparison, and two examples 1. Although the biaxial orientation polyester film of this invention range has good abrasion resistance as shown in Table 1, the thing without that right is understood that abrasion resistance is not good.

[Table 1]

	粒子種 含有量(w t %)	粒子の 太さ(n m) 長さ(μ m)	フィルム構成 A層暉み〈μm〉	耐摩托性
実施例1	水速化アルミニウム 0.3	1 0 2. 5	A/B 1. 0	0
史施例 2	水酸化アルミニウム 0.3	1 0 0. 2	A/B 1. 0	0
比較例1	水酸化アルミニウム 0.3	10	A/B 1. 0	×
比較例2	シリカ 0.3	100	A/B 1. 0	×

[0032]

[Effect of the Invention] The biaxial orientation polyester film of this invention was able to obtain the abrasion resistance which was excellent since the size of a particle and length were specified using the aluminum-hydroxide particle of a specific configuration. Moreover, a property good as an object for magnetic-recording media can be acquired.

[Translation done.]